The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,232.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
including postage..... „ 72 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Dynastic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KEILY—January 30th, at Poona, Emma, the beloved wife of E. W. Keily, Esq., General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, aged 26 years.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

NELSON—December 25th, at Hull, Yorkshire, England, Mr. Henry Nelson, 1st Class Engineer, late Indian Navy, and Chief Engineer of the C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bombay Castle*, aged 43 years, deeply regretted.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

WATKINS—January 23rd, at Madras, Mr. John Edward Watkins, Head Master Civil Male Orphan Asylum, and late English Teacher Madras Medical College, aged 27 years and 11 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

TROTTER—January 21st, at Sectapore, the wife of Mr. W. F. Trotter, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NICHOLAS—VICE—January 24th, at Kussowlie, Christ Church, by the Rev. J. Cole, Principal Lawrence Military Asylum, Major R. Nicholas, Her Majesty's Indian Army, second surviving son of the late Robert Nicholas, Esq., of Ashton Keynes, Wilts, to Kate Josephine, fourth daughter of the late William H. Vice, Esq., of Truro, Cornwall.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay.....	3rd	Leave Bussorah.....	17th
„ Muscat.....	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„ Bunder Abbas.....	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„ Bushire.....	12th	„ Muscat	27th
Arrive Bussorah	15th	Arrive Bombay	31st

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H Atkinson, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February, at 10 A.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer (and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twice (fortnightly) between the 1st and 9th of Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.....	11th and 25th		
Kurrachee on.....			10th and 25th.

The steam ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 5 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at the following morning, this is to avoid Passengers sailing at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	2 16	„ Beniapatam	4 18
„ Mangalore	3 17	„ Vizagapatam	5 19
„ Cannanore	4 18	„ Cocounada	6 19
„ Calicut	4 18	„ Manapatam	20
„ Cochin	5 19	„ Madras	10 21
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	11 23
„ Colombo.....		„ Colombo.....	25
„ Negapatam	10 24	„ Tuticorin	29
„ Madras	15 30	„ Cochin.....	16 1
„ Manapatam	15	„ Mangalore.....	17 2
„ Cocounada	17 3	„ Cannanore	17 2½
„ Vizagapatam.....	18 5	„ Mangalore	18 3
„ Beniapatam	19 6	„ Carwar	19 4
Arrive Calcutta	20	Arrive Bombay	20 6

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., D. McCallum, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 15th February, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamer of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

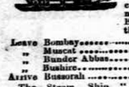
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDAH AND SUEZ, via THE PERSIAN GULF.

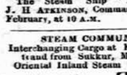
(*Taking Cargo and Passengers for Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Bushire.*)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamship "AUSTALIAN," 1000 Tons, 300 H.P. C. C. D. Hutcheon, Commander, as above, on 14th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

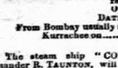
STEAM TO MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "ORISSA," 400 Tons, 80 H. P. J. Ballantine, Commander, as above, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Cochin, Madras and Calcutta, on SATURDAY the 3rd February at noon.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers EVERY WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

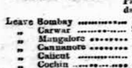
Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ...Dep	Saturday.	Cochin ...Dep.	Saturday.
Ratnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa ..... „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar ..... „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta ..... „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore. „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa ..... „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Thursday.	Ratnagherry „	Thursday.
Cochin....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay...Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 3rd proximo at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 27th January 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month:—

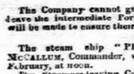
Calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, Deudea,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJEDWELLE, JYGHUR, JYTAPORE AND MALWAN EACH WAY.



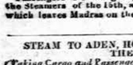
THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 1st February.

For Freight or Passage, (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

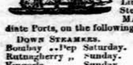
FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "DOMBAWUTTEE," R. Rimmer, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February has very sup rior accommoda ion for Passengers.

R. mmer, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about the 1st February next.)



THE British Ship "EDWIN FOX," 892 Tons Register, A. J. Mollison, Commander, under engagement with H. M.'s Government, to sail on or about the 1st Feb uary next, has Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

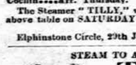
Bombay, 17th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,138 tons register, will be despatched as above For Freight or Passage apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1865.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The New Iron Ship "MICHAEL SCOTT," 1,187 tons, W. Broadfoot, R. N. R., Commander, will sail about the 10th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

5th January 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.....	£60 Exclusive of
Second Class.....	„ 35 Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool, or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "KOINA," 1,000 Tons, Captain Coburn, will be despatched on MONDAY, 5th February.

An extra Steamer the "MELBOURNE," 1,400 Tons, Captain Auld, will be despatched on or about the 7th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

NOTICE.—The new first class Ship "BELLE OF THE SEA," 1152 tons, Captain Hammond, will have quick despatch for Calcutta. For Freight apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail about 12th proximo*)

THE favourite Iron Clipper ship "EVELYN," 1178 tons register, John Boag, Commander. This fine Vessel has superior accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th January 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES of Goods, per *Ellen Stuart*, Lyons, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Dock Authorities at the risk and expense of the concerned. Consignees are further requested to take notice, that Captain Peyte will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

M. G. PEYTZ, Commander.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo by the *Hydrabad*, Captain Harley, from Glasgow, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods as Jetty Dues will be charged if the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned. J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 31st January 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The General Average Statement, per ship *Oriflamme*, having been received, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that the undersigned are prepared, on the production of receipts for the deposits taken before delivery of Cargo, to refund the said sums less the contributions to General Average as per Statement.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

29th January 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY WALTER BEAUFORD is authorized to SIGN our FIRM by procuration in the absence of Mr. PRICE from Bombay.

ROPER, PRICE & Co.

Bombay, 31st January 1866.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against or indebted to the Estate of the late Lieutenant H. LAYE, attached to H. M.'s 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles), are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims will be received.

T. S. WARDEN, Major,
H. M.'s 4th Regt. N. I. (Rifles) and
President Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY, (Limited).

पोर्ट कानींग लांड इनवेस्टमेन्ट, रेक्लेमेशन, आंड डाक कंपनी (लीमीटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Port Canning Land Investment Reclamation and Dock Company (Limited) will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st January 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months	7	per cent. per annum.
„ 4 „	9	ditto.
„ 12 „	9	ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—At the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Association, held on the 30th January 1866, it was proposed by Ajknath Govindjee, Esquire, seconded by Trimbuck Indrabhanjee, Esquire, and unanimously carried—

"That the Meeting be adjourned to the 5th March 1866, to enable the Auditors to finish auditing the Accounts and the Directors to furnish Shareholders with Printed Copies of the Report and Balance Sheet."

Shareholders are hereby requested to take notice, that in accordance with the above Resolution, the First Ordinary General Meeting will take place on the 5th March 1866, at 3 P. M.

By Order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 31st January 1866.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

भोमबे हौश अैनड लेनड इनवेश्तमेनत कमपनी (लीमीटेड).

THE following Shares will be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company, if the Calls respectively against them, with 24 per cent interest, be not paid at our Office, 27, Meadow Street, on or before WEDNESDAY the 7th instant:—

Shares Nos. 2, 19, 36, 40, 80, 81, 98, 134, 145, 156 169, 171, 185, 211, 229, 331, 257, 261, 272, 282, 285, 372, 287, 304, 305. Calls due Rs. 700 per Shares.

Shares Nos. 124, 127, 129, 485, 486, 336, 284, 25,216, 75,313. Calls due Rs 600 per Share.

Shares Nos. 142 and 328 will also be absolutely FORFEITED if Rs. 300 per Share, with interest at 9 per cent, be not paid on or before WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

WE beg to inform the public that Mr. MACKJEE CURSETJEE CAMA and Mr. JAMSETJEE PALLONJEE cease to be partners in our firm from THIS DAY.

DADABHAI NAOROJI & Co.

London, 1st January 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FISHER, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadevee Road, 25th January 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered—83746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391. Notice is hereby given that whoever lands the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th Decemb 1865. JOHN DWYER.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATHEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN languages into English and vice versa.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery, Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

BADHAM & CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

PROBATE of the WILL of the late WILLIAM BROWN, of Byculla, having been granted to WILLIAM BOND and ALFRED KING, two of the executors named therein, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the Estate of the said deceased WILLIAM BROWN, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to the undersigned at their address, 5, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

WILLIAM BOND.
ALFRED KING.

Bombay, 26th January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers, and Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity, on the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., of No. 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST,
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held on the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M., in the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the office on making application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof, which will be proposed:—

SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings, No. 14.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

भोमबे मेकानीकस बीलडींग कंरपनी (लीमीटेड).

बांबे मेकानीकस बीलडींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड).

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on the paid up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

Shares standing in the name of Messrs. Cama, Bonajee & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th February 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 22nd January 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—The Directors beg to give notice that the Accounts of the Bank to 30th December 1865 having been made up and audited, will lie at the Office of the Bank for fifteen days from this date, for the inspection, during business hours, of such of the Registered Shareholders as may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity.

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

18th January 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Allottees of Shares in this Association, who have not as yet executed the Deed of Association, although they have paid the Calls, are hereby informed that unless they sign the Memorandum and Articles of Association before the 2nd proximo, the money paid by them shall be forfeited to the Association.

BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—With reference to the Notification dated the 15th December last, it is hereby notified, that in view to the proposal the Directors have since resolved on submitting at the Annual General Meeting, called on the 3rd proximo, for the voluntary winding up of the Association, they have not proceeded to declare the forfeiture of Shares on which the 2nd Call has not been paid.

R. BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held a its office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st January 1866.

2nd. To consider the advisability of voluntarily winding up or continuing the Corporation.

3rd. To appoint Liquidators in the event of the proposal of winding up the Corporation being adopted.

By order of the Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 18th January 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

Have much pleasure to inform their Constituents that they have opened at Bombay in the above premises. Mofussil orders will have their special attention.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.

Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.

White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.

Railway Portmanteans, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford, and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.

Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

FIRST BATTALION 4TH (KING'S OWN) ROYAL REGIMENT.—The Inhabitants of Bombay are hereby informed that the Workshops of the above Regiment will undertake to execute all kinds of Wood Turnery, including fancy twist work, at reasonable charges.

☞ All orders punctually attended to.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. Taylor and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

Vocal Music and Drawing.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

RECENT ADDITIONS.

TRACING CLOTH, No 6, 36 inches wide 24 yards long.
TELESCOPES AND BINOCULAR GLASSES, 3.

Draw Telescopes, Mahogany body 8 in closed 1½ object glass.....	Rs. 18 0
Ditto, leather body and straps, a superior glass.....	40 0
Ditto, Military Achromatic with straps.....	300 0

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, in cases. A consignment suitable for Students and Professional Draughtsmen, in convenient sets ranging in price, viz.: 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, 40, 60, to 125 Rupees.

SPARE MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, Steel joint divided 4, 44, 5, 6, and 7 inches. Rs. 4 to 7.

DRAWING PENS, and DRAWING PINS, Electrum, Bow Pens and Pencils, Ivory Chain, Scales, Ebony Parallel Rulers, Folding Rules, Spring Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.

☞ Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. would notify that Theodolites, Levels, Staves, Prismatic Compasses, Tracing Cloth, and other requisites for Surveying are always available and of unexceptionable quality.

SUNDIALS, in brass cases, Rs. 4, 5 and 7.

OFFICE AND TRAVELLING WRITING CASES. An entirely new selection of the above by Chubbs, Mordan, and others is received by the *Northam*.

NEWMAN'S COLOUR BOXES, completely fitted with all requisites; and also, Newman's draw top cases of colours, and brushes.

POCKET LETTER BALANCES, German Silver, marked with English and Indian weights, in leather case, Rs. 4-8.

WHIST MARKERS, Chappin's Patent, per pair, Rs. 2.

AIR CANES; BREECH-LOADERS, and MUZZLE LOADERS.

MESSRS. JOHN REEDS, Solid black marble stands and double glasses, Rs. 55.

INKSTANDS, double or single with or without stands.

DRAWING BLOCKS: DRAWING BOOKS, DRAWING PAPER, Sable and Camel Hair Brushes and Pencils of all kinds.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CARTES DE VISITE.—A selection of Portraits of Royal Personages, and others now received.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS AND COLOURED ENGRAVINGS.—A very tasteful Selection now on view.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, CASHMERE, DELHI, AGRA, &c., &c., executed by Messrs. DUBERNE and SHEPHERD, are always available for selection

THACKER, VINING & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS.—Photographic Copies of the following popular Engravings: *The Huguenot, Proscribed Royalist, Black Brunswicker, Order of Release, Prison Window, Midsummar Nights' Dreams, Christ blessing Children, Challenge, Sacred Music, Approaching Footsteps*—the last two are coloured after the originals.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MANIFOLD WRITERS.—This Desk Companion should be in the possession of all who have occasion to keep copies of their Correspondence. The attention of Adjutants of Regiments, Secretaries to Book Clubs or Messes is particularly directed to the convenience and importance of the Manifold Writer; and to the inconvenience which so frequently arises for want of copies of business letters despatched to Mess Agents and others—each Manifold contains, styles, Carbonic Books and Copy Books with metal and card board guards. Letter sizes Rs. 25—Note sizes Rs. 15.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—The above Mill, being in daily work, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils, and Linseed Cake, —" an excellent, nutritious, and cheap food for Horses and Cattle"—can be supplied in any quantities at the Mills, Bellasis Road, Byculla, or at Messrs. Rogers & Co., Fort.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—New water marked SHARE CERTIFICATES can be had in exchange for the old ones on application to

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

15th January 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING AS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The market opened with a pretty good inquiry for New Elphinstones, which rose from 220 to 230, and close firm at 225 premium; Back Bays close at 6,050 premium; Elphinstones 140 premium; Mazagons 1,650; Freres 925; United Victorias 2,650 per share; Bombay Bank shares 58½ premium; Commercials 18½ premium; Credit Mobilier 2 per cent. premium. Market steady.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 2d. to 2s. 2 1/16d.
Do. Credits... ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 2 5/16d.
Do. Documents... ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 2¼d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	99½
Do.	30 days' sight ...	98½
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	210

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 1.

Warner, Captain G. A. A., Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Minar.

Rouse, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on furlough, from Bunnoo.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 1.

Coleman, Captain J., Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, in privileges leave, to Chattrapore.

Bally, Lieutenant J. P., Royal Artillery, to join, to Cannanore.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 23th January.

Assistant Surgeon C. W. Fettes, Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, with permission to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.

Captain D. Thomson, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Executive Engineer, Khandeish, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

Lieutenant W. W. Edwards, Cadre H. M.'s 8th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, Adjutant 3rd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

The following officers are allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lieutenant R. M. Chambers, Adjutant H. M.'s 5th Regiment N. I., for fifteen months.

Lieutenant H. B. McNeil, General List, doing duty officer H. M.'s 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, for eighteen months.

Sub-Conductor T. Riley, of the Ordnance Department, for twelve months.

Major W. Widdicombe, Bombay Staff Corps, Judge and Session Judge, Hydrabad, Sind, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

Serjeant F. Wilson of the Bacteria Department, Kamptee, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

First Class Veterinary Surgeon W. Lamb is allowed a furlough in India and to Europe for three years, on private affairs under the Old Furlough Rules.

The Secretary of State for India has permitted Major T. D. Ker, H. M.'s 6th Regiment N. I., to pass the remainder of the furlough granted to him by G. O. No. 227 dated 3rd May 1864 in India.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Sir John Louis, Bart., to be Captain, from the 27th November 1865, vice Armstrong, deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Sandwith, Staff Corps, is allowed sixty days' privilege leave to England from date of departure from Aden.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 31st January.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 13th January:—

Lieutenant H. T. Hebbert, Staff Corps.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals P. Gammie, Staff; Assistant Surgeon R. M. Hall, 33rd Foot; Riding Master W. Bray, 7th Hussars; and Paymaster J. Joiner, 93rd Foot, to proceed to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Surgeon J. Gibbons, 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, to proceed to England, via the Cape of Good Hope for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will on arrival report themselves to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

Major A. S. Cooper, 33rd Foot, from 2nd December to 31st January, in extension to remain at Kurrachee on medical certificate.

Staff Surgeon R. Atkinson, Medical Establishment, for 30th days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Surgeon G. J. Sylvester, 3rd Regiment N. I., Medical Establishment, from 1st to 14th February, to proceed to Bombay preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieutenant W. Goslin, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Commissariat Department, Veterinary Establishment, from 16th January to 15th February, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

Veterinary Surgeon W. Lamb, B/E Royal Horse Artillery, Veterinary Establishment, from 1st February to 3rd March, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a furlough.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1866.

Lieutenant H. T. Hebbert, 2nd Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar, has been allowed preparatory leave for one month from the 13th instant, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr. J. A. G. Duff has been appointed to act as Agent for His Excellency the Governor in Surat.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Rao Bahadoor Gopal Rao Hurree Deshmookh to be Principal Sudder Ameen and Judge, with permission to act as Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.

Rao Bahadoor Venaik Govind Chowbul to be Principal Sudder Ameen at Sattara, vice Bahadoor Gopal Rao Hurree Deshmookh.

Rao Bahadoor Junardhun Wassoodeo to act as Judge of the Court of Small Cause at Ahmedabad.

Mr. N. M. W. Daniell to be Assistant to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona.

Captain S. J. Thorpe, Acting Cantonment Magistrate at Sholapoor, is appointed a Deputy Magistrate in the Poona District, and is invested with the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure in that District, and with Civil jurisdiction under Act III. of 1859.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointment made by the Honorable the Acting Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, and ordered to take effect from the 8th instant:—

Mr. C. E. Fox, M. A., Barrister-at-Law, to be Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and for Local Investigations, and also Taxing Officer in the High Court, vice Mr. A. R. Scoble, resigned.

The Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, having returned to Bombay, and resumed charge of his duties on the 30th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave referred to in Government notification, dated the 19th July 1865 is cancelled.

Mr. E. Cordeaux, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sattara, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions, in that District.

The Honorable G. A. Hobart and Mr. M. Melvill respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Registrar General of Assurances on the 25th instant.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. C. Watt to be Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat, and to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr. S. H. Phillpotts to be Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment, by the Honorable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, of Mr. J. McLeod Campbell to be Deputy Registrar at the Appellate Side of the High Court, in succession to Mr. W. A. East. The appointment is to take effect from the 15th February 1866.

Mr. J. N. C. Beyts is appointed to act as Cotton Inspector in Sind, under Act IX. of 1863, vice Mr. Hughes, proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. J. Hope to be 3rd Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kutnaghurry continuing to act as 2nd Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kulladghee.

Mr. J. Jardine to be Supernumerary Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Canara.

Mr. A. Lyon to be Supernumerary Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish.

Lieutenant J. H. Lloyd rejoined his appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Tanna and Kutnaghurry Revenue Survey and Assessment, on the 10th instant.

Mr. Nana Morojee officiated as Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Surat and Broach Division in addition to his substantive appointment as Deputy Collector, Surat, from the 10th June to the 1st November 1865.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Cates is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Dhoolia, vice Assistant Surgeon C. K. Colston, resigned.

Lieutenant E. W. West, Assistant Political Agent Mahee Kanta, has passed the prescribed examination in Guzerathi according to the Second Standard.

Dr. G. Birdwood, Secretary and Curator Government Central Museum, is allowed three months' leave of absence from the 3rd proximo.

Lieutenant H. C. Macdiarmid, R. E. Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for 15 days from the 23rd instant.

Lieutenant E. L. Marryat, R. E., is appointed as an Executive Engineer 4th Grade, and to act as Executive Engineer, Khandeish.

The services of Lieutenant H. Doveton, R. E., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Public Works Department at Neemuch.

Dr. G. C. M. Birdwood is appointed Lecturer on Botany in the Grant Medical College.

Mr. H. S. K. Bellairs, B. A., assumed charge of the duties of Head Master of the Belgaum Sirdars' High School on the 22nd ultimo.

Mr. Chanbasappa Bualingappa Dharwarkar assumed charge of the duties of Deputy Educational Inspector Belgaum Sub-Division, on the 15th ultimo.

SHIPPING.

PER. ARRIVAL.

1 Missings ..... Nacoda ..... Dennun, Jan. 30.

PER. DEPARTURES.

1 Governor Higginson (S) ..Saunders ..... Cost and Calcutta.
Maharaj (S) ..... Thompson ..... Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Thetis*, A. Beard, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Edwin Fox*, Molison, bound to London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

S. S. *Tilly*, for Malabar Coast.
S. S. *Carnatic*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Queen of the Sea*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Caroline*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Rosanna*, for Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—January 30th, ships *May Flower*, from Colombo, *Capriole* from Cocanada, and screw steamer *Bengal*, from Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, a ROOM suited for an Office, with Godowns attached, at No. 10, Rampart Row. Apply at the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited.)

TO LET, an upstoried BUNGALOW in Clare Road, Byculla, fit for a large family. Rent reasonable. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) two comfortable BUNGALOWS on Bandora Hill, facing the Sea. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

WANTED, a JAILOR for the Poona Jail. Salary Rupees 65 a month, with Rs. 10 as compensation for the present dearness of Provisions. Application to be made to ROBERT MILLAR, M. D., Superintendent, Poona Jail.

NOTICE is hereby given that one case of FALSE PEARLS, marked "J. S.," imported per Steamer *Orissa*, from Suez, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY the 3rd proximo, at 2 P. M., at the Town Custom House, under the usual conditions.

A. G. MAURY, Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

31st January 1866.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rupees Twenty five per Share is payable at the Offices of the Company on or before the 28th instant.

A. W. ORD, Managing Director.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) will be held for the transaction of the following business at the Offices of Messrs B. & A. HORMUSJEE, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY the 24th February at 2 P. M:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report.
2. To elect two Directors in the place of Ardaseer Hormusjee and F. A. Spencer, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. By order of the Board, JOHN SYKES, Manager.

TELESCOPES.—Splendid German Silver Telescopes complete, 30 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional eye piece for viewing the sun, and one day eye piece of extra power, diameter of object glass 2½ inches, with vertical and horizontal adjustment, on German silver Tripod stand for placing it on a table with revolving axis, circular hinge adjustment, &c, fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock, also an extra tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out door use. Price complete ..... Rs. 400

7 & 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & CO.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Financial Association (Limited) will be held in the Offices of the Association, No. 4, Borah Bazaar Street, on WEDNESDAY the 14th February, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts to 9th December 1865.
2. To consider the advisability of winding up the affairs of the Association.
3. To appoint Liquidators.
4. To consider such other matters as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors, E. F. VIEGAS, Accountant.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—An EXPRESS MAIL TRAIN will leave Bombay for Burampoor and Budnaira five hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail (due in arrive at Bombay respectively about the 9th and 28th of each month, by which accommodation will be afforded at double the ordinary rates of fare for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers.

Residents of Bombay desirous of travelling by this Train are requested to intimate to me a day or two before the anticipated arrival of each Mail, that sufficient accommodation may be provided.

The first Train will run on the arrival of the Mail of the 9th instant, and continue to be run after the arrival of each Mail until further orders.

E. W. KEILY, Junior, General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 1st Feb. 1866.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly

NINE HUNDRED PAGES.

PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, the immense areas over which their inquiries must extend, while Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in bringing out the work are to be greatly regretted. The "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 15.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

We have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in works of the kind, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India*. Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without containing the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the convenience of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 13.

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1865 is an excellent Vade Macum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 800 pages, and in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan.* 6.

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sinhasi, Jan.* 24.

We have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan.* 13.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal profession, to gentlemen in the mofussil of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December* 30.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC for 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 29.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really a credit creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan.* 27.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LICENSE TAX ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES AND CALLINGS.—The Municipal Commissioner republishes for the information of all persons required to take out a license, the Sections (103 and 104) of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865.

CIII.—If after the expiry of three months from the date when any person is, by Sections XCVII. and C. of this Act, required to take out a license or renew the same, such person shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license in accordance with the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which in the judgment of such Magistrate would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid.

Penalty for exercising a profession without a license.

CIV.—Any person required by Sections XCVII. and XCVIII. of this Act to take out a license, who shall without reasonable excuse neglect or refuse to produce, and shew his license when required to do so by an Officer duly empowered in writing by the Commissioner to make such requisition, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Penalty for refusing to produce license when required to do so.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 1st February 1866.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Governor-General of India in Council, and in the matter of Jamnadas Doolubdass and Davidass Lukmidass, of Bombay respectively, Hindoo inhabitants, carrying on trade in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of Jamnadass and Davidass.

Upon reading the petition of Anthony Morrison, filed in the above matter, and the several Exhibits thereto annexed, and therein referred to, and marked respectively A and B, and the several Advertisements in the various Newspapers filed herewith; and upon hearing Mr. Sc bie of counsel for the said petitioner, and being satisfied that the Resolutions to the said Petitioner annexed were duly carried and that their terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of creditors under the Estate of the said Jamnadass Doolubdass and Davidass Lukmidass, I do hereby make order confirming the said Resolutions; and I do further hereby direct that the said Estate shall be wound up under the management of the Trustees and upon the conditions named and specified in the said Petition and in Resolutions thereto annexed.

I do further direct that this order shall be advertised without delay in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers, namely, the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* and two of the vernacular newspapers, namely, the Bombay *Jame-Jamshed* and the *Bombay Samachar* published in Bombay; and I lastly direct that any application to set aside this order, either wholly or in part, be made in Court and not to a Judge in Chambers.—Dated this 29th day of January 1866.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

GREEN and MACFARLANE, Petitioner's Solicitors.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The following persons have been appointed District Registrars of Births and Deaths for the several Districts specified below:—

The Districts are the same as the Police Divisions.

District or Police Division. Letter.	Includes	Names.	Residence.
A	Colaba	Mr. C. Hallums.....	Apollo Street.
	Fort		
	Esplanade ...		
B	Market	Mr. T. Mills	Dhobeetalao.
	Mandvee		
	Oomburkaree ..		
C	Dhobeetalao ...	Mr. M. Tighe	Moombadevee.
	Bhoolesheswr ..		
	Kharatalao		
	Girgaum		
D	Chowpatee.....	Mr. J. Lockley	Chowpatee Road.
	Walkeshwr		
	Mahaluxmee...		
E	Mazagon	Mr. H. Knight	Grant Road.
	Tarwaree		
	Kamathipoora..		
	Parell		
F	Sewree	Mr. W. Austin	Mahim.
	Sion		
	Mahim		
	Worlee	Mr. J. C. Fernandes.	Police Hulk.
	Water Division		

R. HAINES, Superintendent Registrar of Births and Deaths.

Bombay, 24th January 1866.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 8 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 30th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Thursday ..... 8th 0h. 3m. A.M.
First Quarter, Thursday ..... 15th 3h. 4m. P.M.
Full Moon, Thursday ..... 22nd 9h. 39m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	2	Venus rises at 6-17 A.M.	6 35	5 53	0 20	0 37	
Sat.	3	Mars in Aphelion at 9-23 A.M.	6 35	5 53	0 54	1 10	
San.	4	Sexagesima Sunday.	6 35	5 54	1 2	1 42	
Mon.	5	Twilight ends at 6-32 P.M.	6 34	5 54	1 59	2 19	
Tues.	6	Length of day 11h. 21m.	6 34	5 55	2 38	2 58	
Wed.	7	Moon and Saturn in conjunction at 11-56 A.M.	6 33	5 55	3 21	3 44	
Thurs.	8	Venus in Ap. at 9-35 P.M.	6 33	5 56	4 11	4 41	31st Jan. 1866, 7m. Time 9h. 8m. 15s.

NOW READY,

No. IV. OF

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—Dr. Livingstone introduces Central Africa to Western India.

MILITARY SERIES. No. III.—The Captain and the Recruit.

Mr. Punch among the Hindoo Gods and Christian Angels.

"Nos Silly but Confiding."

Long Tom Coffin, by the brothers Grimm.

A Purda Woman.

Letter T.

Letter M.

Letter W.

Letter M.

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All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE.—Lady Frere will be happy to receive VISITORS at Government House, Parell, on FRIDAY next, the 2nd February; also on MONDAY next, the 5th February, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.; and at the same hour on every subsequent MONDAY.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major, Military Secretary.

Govt. House, Parell, 29th January 1866.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor requests the honour of the company of the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Naval Services, at a BALL at Government House, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February next, at 9 o'clock.

Full Dress.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major, Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 6th January 1865.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 20	KURRACHEE	Jan. 27
AGRA	Jan. 27	LAHORE	Jan. 24
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 26	LONDON	Jan. 3
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 11	MADRAS	Jan. 27
BANGALORE	Jan. 27	MALTA	Jan. 4
CALCUTTA	Jan. 26	MEERUT	Jan. 26
CAPE	Dec. 16	MOULMEIN	Jan. 25
CEYLON	Jan. 18	OUDH	Jan. 24
COCHIN	Jan. 13	PENANG	Jan. 13
DELHI	Jan. 27	PUNJAUB	Jan. 24
FRANCE	Jan. 4	SUEZ	Jan. 13
HONGKONG	Jan. 5	SINGAPORE	Jan. 11

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1866.

THE *Times of India*, to its great regret, is compelled to return to Mr. Anstey, that is to say, to resume its libels on Mr. Anstey. The dire compulsion under which it acts is to be found in our remarks, in Tuesday's paper, on the monopoly which Bombay Solicitors possess for the good of the community, and exercise to its detriment. The *Times of India* is shocked at the expression of such an opinion in respect of such respectable gentlemen, calls it unjustifiable abuse indulged in from a feeling on our part that we have no case.

Our only reply to this is to be found in what our contemporary follows it up by, in that virulent paragraph which insinuates to the unprofessional public, that Mr. Anstey systematically avails himself of his position to receive money on false pretences. The *Times of India* makes itself not competent simply to bring any charge against us, or against any one, of either violating journalistic etiquette or disregarding truthfulness of argument. We will, therefore, also mention with the same absence of note or comment that in the same article our contemporary incorrectly represents us (and argues upon the representation,) as having ascribed to Mr. Anstey the merit of initiating legislative reforms, in addition to practical ones, as affecting Solicitors.

So far as the body of Solicitors itself is concerned, far be it from us to impute any dishonourable motives to the action they have taken in defence of their own vested interests. Looking at the question as a matter of business, (and who would consider it in any other point of view) we are far from stigmatizing as imprudent, or in any way inexpedient, the warning they have just issued to all future Acting Judges not to confound themselves with *pucka judges*, not to suppose that they can act with the same freedom and independence, on their own notion of what is law and public policy. Bombay is not Westminster. Though we do not observe exactly the same forms of procedure in respect of obnoxious magistrates, as are practised to the great advantage of the community, by the leading citizens and public journals of free and enlightened California, yet, we too have a Lynch law. Our thieves convicted and unconvicted, our insolvents known and unknown, do not, it is true, rid themselves of an inconveniently severe Judge by revolvers. Revolvers! What of them? Are there not anonymous letters, which in some cases are quite equal to revolvers, non-anonymous newspapers, in most cases better, and *no* public, nothing but *sectional* opinion!! And this being the happy condition of affairs, we certainly cannot blame the Solicitors for conduct which is in strict harmony with it. We say again, their action has been truly professional and business-like, and is strictly intended to accord with their proper interests. It was, most certainly, never in our mind to impute improper motives to such procedure. A man can have no sounder motive than that of self-defence.

Our true point is this,—the interests of the public do not happen, in this business of Mr. Anstey's, to be the same with the interests of the Solicitors. Now, it is all very well to say, "so much the worse for the public." In point of fact, the retort may be now answerable. As we said, Bombay is a long way behind Westminster. But the question is, *ought* it to be the worse for the public?

As the *Times of India* very candidly admits, the Solicitors have much, too much to do, and can't do it. How, it pathetically enquires, *can* a Solicitor be in two places at once? How, indeed, say we, and why should they try to be? For this impossibility the Solicitor attempts, when he undertakes, to conduct two cases, in two courts, at one and the same time. But we are not *therefore* to allow him, or his client's interests, to be represented to the court by an irresponsible clerk, who may be competent but not trustworthy, trustworthy but not competent, very often neither one nor the other. We say, in common with the rest of the unprofessional public, who may, all in our turns, have to employ Solicitors, that the practice is an improper one, unfair to suitors, and very justly reprobated by the Judge. If Mr. Anstey is exposed to the present conspiracy for objecting to this practice, (it would seem so from what the *Times of India* says,) then, and on that score alone, the conspiracy is a gross injustice upon him, and a gross wrong to society. But misrepresentations by a clerk is not the only result of the over-work which the Solicitors undergo and the public suffers from. The main result is general laxity and inexactness of practice, the allowance and toleration of which in the courts is even a greater evil, for it takes away every chance of a remedy, it allows Solicitors generally, if not particularly, to absolutely make money by undertaking more work than they can perform; and finally, it delays justice so as to deny justice.

We need not spend many words on Solicitors' clerks. It is not necessary to make sweeping assertions, to say all clerks are rogues, and every Solicitor's office is a den of thieves. We appeal confidently to the public consciousness of Bombay. Solicitors' clerks are nearly all natives of the land, and for their character it is enough we ask the natives. That character, if honestly given, will be sufficient to convince the enquirer, that the monopoly enjoyed and abused by the Bombay Solicitors is nothing more or less than a gigantic moral and social evil. Mr. Anstey has failed to quell the mischief as a Judge. We may rejoice, that the revenge taken on him for the attempt, is of a kind calculated to draw general attention to the enormity of the abuses which have now themselves challenged enquiry.

To the apostles and preachers of the doctrine which under the name of intervention, would keep England on the brink of everlasting quarrels with foreign powers, that is a somewhat repellent view of imperial policy which suggests that the Government has enough of work upon its hands in the mere consolidation and strengthening of our widely scattered dominions, and in promoting the prosperity and happiness of the millions of its own subjects, whose destinies it controls. Ever since the people sprang into being as a political power throughout Europe, with the first French revolution, the emphatic signal was given that the "high chess game" which the principalities and powers of Europe had been playing must be changed; and that that process must by and bye terminate, which Goethe describes in one of his immortal *Xenien*, where he sums up the philosophy of the political history of the eighteenth century, by likening the people to iron that is bruised between hammer and stithy, without being shaped into usefulness by any skilful hand. The rise of modern industry, too, is weaving a wider web of international relations throughout the world, and proving that on one grand, common and ethnic foundation rest the true interests of all peoples, civilised or semi-barbarian. As the shuttles of commerce fly, and people after people starts into vitality and vigour, the old creed of Empire begins to decay; and statecraft, which had hitherto been pursuing its own dexterous game of unscrupulous intrigue, and in whose hands the people were the hapless instrument for accomplishing its own base, selfish and dynastic ends, is bidden pause in its career of conquest, rivalry, and intermeddling to study the new phenomena of life that are evolving themselves among its own people. The time has come, at least among the powers of the old world, at which territorial aggrandisement is scarcely longer a possible event, and at which the development of their constituent social and moral elements must begin. They may jealously watch each other with their hundreds of thousands of fighting men, but it is no longer possible that any one of them can become dictator of the fortunes of Europe or director-general of the policy of his royal neighbour. Better were it that imperial jealousies were buried, and that the immense night-mare of standing armies that crushes the vital energies of Europe—and which later ages and a better time will read of with amazement—be removed, in order that royal potentates, when they shall better understand their duties, may address themselves to those questions of imperious moment affecting the prosperity and happiness of their own people.

Our object, however, is not to discuss the abstract question of foreign imperial policy, but rather to indicate that Britain has work enough upon her hands in providing for the improvement of her own subjects, and controlling and guarding the vast dependencies over which she already exercises sway, to absorb all the means both of men and money at her command. Questions affecting the integrity of the empire, do at times arise on which Britain must speak, and that with emphasis; but the common verdict of the English people is becoming daily more unmistakable that, (these truly imperial questions apart) Britain has little need to trouble herself with purely continental disputes. Our dominions are scattered over all quarters of the globe, and there are many points at which we are assailable. It is a somewhat patent fact that our military resources are little more than adequate to protect the empire in ordinary times of peace; and upon the lower considerations of prudence alone, apart even from higher grounds, Britain has the strongest possible reasons to avoid embroiling herself in every petty continental quarrel that bubbles up in the general fermenting of European politics. India itself, even during peace requires a permanent guard over its population of nearly seventy thousand men, and if in fit of high international philanthropy we rushed into war with some European despot to vindicate the cause of an enslaved and oppressed people, our extreme vulnerability on the side of India would suggest rather an increase than a diminution of the European garrison. And this very Indian question is calculated to have an increasingly momentous bearing on the imperial policy of Britain with every year that passes over the empire. The assumption of the Government of this country by the Crown, is as yet so recent, that we do not feel and can only anticipate the consequences of permanently garrisoning it with a force of the dimensions which now occupies it. Not only does India absorb a large proportion of the pith of our army, but it is sapping the army's strength and efficiency, and will more effectually sap them with every relief that sets its foot on these shores. It is not 70,000 men merely that are exposed to the de

with a wash-hand stand and *etceteras*, attached. And until this is done, the trains ought to halt for, at least, two minutes every three or four hours. This would also be consulting the convenience of the third class passengers, principally natives, who must need the accommodation quite as much as the 1st and 2nd folks.

The pontoon bridge over the Ganges is progressing very favourably, and will be a great improvement in the old bridge of boats when finished. It will shorten the journey between Cawnpore and Lucknow by at least an hour—so many as three hours often being known to be occupied in getting over the old bridge; and equally as often have travellers had to cross over in ricketty old boats when the bridge has been washed away, and the river has, from bank to bank, been an expanse of some two miles. All this will be obviated when the pontoon bridge is finished, which, it is believed, it will not be before 1868. Many other improvements are going on in the station: new roads are being opened up, and the old ones repaired; several new bridges have been built; most of the houses which had not been destroyed during the mutiny have been renovated, and many new ones are being constructed; the road leading to the railway station is being metalled, but the traffic is so great on it that it is impossible to keep it in repair. A better system of drainage has been introduced into the native town, and some of the streets have been widened, thus rendering it never looked so clean and so full of people before. Several English shops have been opened along the principal drive, the "Mall," and the old establishment of Messrs. Dalzell and Co. is said to be flourishing. English goods and the common necessaries of life are from ten to twenty per cent. cheaper here at Lucknow, owing to that abominable institution of the Octroi at the latter place. Every mortal thing that goes into the city or cantonment of Lucknow is taxed three per cent. all round, and shop-keepers and other dealers, taking advantage of this as an excuse, lay on three or four times the amount of the tax on their goods. And, of course, the unfortunate public are obliged to purchase at those prices, or leave their wants unsupplied, which is simply an impossibility. *Apropos* of shops, I have just heard of a circumstance which occurred here last week, when an attempt to victimize a shopkeeper was brought to light, and the culprit discovered, but, strange to say, not handed over to justice. Some rather sharp precautions were taken by the youth who made the nefarious attempt, and the scheme was worthy of an accomplished artist in the science of raising the wind. The offence has, however, under a very watchful idea, been condoned by the injured party; but I trust the matter to put somebody on their guard against forgers and imposters, and should this meet the eye of the individual in question, who, it is said, has betaken himself to your Presidency, I trust he will repent him of his evil ways and become a better and a wiser man. On Thursday last, an order was sent to a wine-merchant in the city to send a dozen of wine, and at the same time he was directed to send a man with it to receive the payment thereof. This was done, that is, the man and the port were sent, but, having received the wine, the gentleman desired the man to call the next day between 12 and 4 P. M. for the money. On the man calling the next day, he was informed by some one on the premises that the gentleman had left the station, and would probably not be back till the end of March next, unwilling to lose his money, and to allow himself to be "done brown" by his youthful customer, the merchant caused enquiries to be made as to his whereabouts, and was not long in discovering that he had been the victim of a forgery. The name of a gentleman, who is really absent from the station, was used in the note ordering the wine, and both his name and his handwriting were admirably imitated. The discovery of the culprit soon followed: he was loud and strenuous in his protestations of innocence, but his guilt was fully proved, and he was obliged afterwards to confess it. The end was that his youth and inexperience were taken into consideration, and also the expenses of a prosecution in the High Court; and both the merchant and the gentleman whose name had been falsely used, thought it as well to say nothing more about the matter; the latter most magnanimously paying for the port Rs. 36.

The Rajah of Gwalior passed through the station to Cawnpore on the 20th. He was not accompanied by so many followers as on former occasions of his trip downwards. The crown certainly rests uneasy on his head. There is something extremely rotten in the state of Gwalior. It is not very evident, however, whether his subjects wish to get rid of him or he of his subjects. Certain it is that they must agree to part, for it will not peaceably, well and good, but if they are foolish enough to get up a civil war, the chances are that Gwalior will be annexed to the British territories, and the throne and crown of Scindhia consigned for ever to oblivion. It is said to be a great object with him just now to have the fort of Gwalior emptied of the British soldiers who occupy it now, and formally made over to him. He has only been afflicted with this whim within the last year; but it does not all appear probable, that Sir John Lawrence will cure him of it by a concession which would, in all probability, result in his ruin, as it can hardly be doubted of a prince so impulsive, haughty, and headstrong as Scindhia that, once in possession of his fortress he will become arrogant and offensive, when, of course, it would become the duty of the British Government to punish him to an extent which would leave him less pretensious and less dangerous for the future. He is decidedly the most discontented of the Princes of India. All that the British Government has for done him—and it has done much—is only a long chalk than for any other native chief—has not been sufficient to engender feelings of gratitude in him. Instead of looking upon the British Government as his greatest benefactor, he looks upon it simply as a rival to himself, and is reported to be constantly talking to his Sirdars and others about the greatness of his own family, and the present and prospects of his own dominions and of those of his brother chiefs of Rajpootana and the Deccan. This is the gentleman who, by his austere demeanour and unprincely manners at Lord Canning's great durbar at Allahabad, when he was invested with the *Star of India*, disgusted every one who saw his behaviour on that occasion. In Lord Elgin's time he put forth a proposition to Government that he should be allowed to organize a battalion of one thousand Europeans, and a Brigade of European artillery with Armstrong guns. The reply of the Government never transpired, but we may safely conclude that Lord Elgin and his advisers considered European soldiers and Armstrong guns in the hands of such a man altogether too dangerous for his amusement. It was said the other day that Scindhia was willing that we might level the fort of Gwalior, if we liked, so that our soldiers were removed out of it and from the vicinity of his capital. If he is so willing, I trust the Government will take him at his word, and destroy the fort, when it could be the last thing we could do, before withdraw our soldiers to our own cantonments at Morar.

All kinds of warlike rumours come from the N. W. Frontier. During 1865 the Bhootan war was the life and soul of the Indian journals; the second Ousnfzaie campaign just entered upon will be their life and soul, in all probability, during 1866. At the same time we must remember that the Bhootan war is far from being over. Sir John Lawrence is likely to have his candle burning at both ends during the remaining period of his tenure of office. There is a faint whisper abroad that we might yet have to occupy Poonaka on the one side, and Cabool on the other.

ALLAHABAD, 24TH JANUARY.

The Christmas gaieties having subsided, all is anarchy and confusion again on this side of India. The matters which seem most to trouble the Mofussil press are, the politics of the *Delhi Gazette*, the personalities of the *Delhi Gazette*, the editorial mystery of the *Mofussilite*, the forgeries in the Collector's office at Jessore, the discoveries in the Agra arsenal, and, most of all, the warlike preparations on our North Western frontier. With regard to the first, I think the Meerut and Agra prints are acting very unwisely and injuriously to their own interests, in continually airing in the ears of the public that, the *Pioneer* is a Government organ, and that its leading articles are written by Secretaries, Aides-de Camp, &c., under the inspiration of the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor of these Provinces. The assertion is no more true of the *Pioneer* than it is of the *Delhi* or the *Mofussilite*. All three are, more or less, contributed to by officials in different spheres of life, but the *Pioneer* seems to be so far under a wiser inspiration that, experiencing the advantages of being reputed to be in the confidence of the "powers that be," and being thus looked upon as an *authority* on all official matters, it quietly chuckles over the honour so graciously accorded it, and profits, both in purse and position, by the fictitious importance which the false reputation ascribes to it. I know dozens of persons who would not take in the paper, if it were not that they are under the impression that it is the best informed and most trustworthy paper in this presidency as the *Englishman*; and it is in this way that those two infinitely more cleverly written, and considerably more full of news papers, the *Delhi* and *Mofussilite*, by attributing an influence to the *Pioneer* which it does not possess, by according to it sources of information to which it has no apparent access, and by giving it credit for a variety and versatility of talent which it certainly does not display, only strongly commend it to public patronage and support, to the detriment, most probably, of their own subscription lists. I am quite in a position to know how the *Pioneer* actually stands. True, certain civilians and military men "do" its editorials; even Secretaries may occasionally send it news-items—do they not do the same to other journals? But beyond this, and the flunkeyism of its proprietor, a Mr. Allen of the P.T. Company, as apparent in his love for showing himself in the vicinity of Government House, Simla, when the Governor General is there, so as to make it appear that he is a constant visitor there (I have not met any one yet who has ever seen him inside of the house) there is really no connection whatever between the *Pioneer* and the "powers that be," though, as I have said, it is to the interest of all interested in its success to countenance and keep up the sham of it being the organ, and in the confidence, of the Government. It is decidedly wrong that at one time a Chaplain, at another a Civil Servant, again a Chaplain, and now a Lieutenant, should be allowed to edit the *Pioneer*, and receive a salary for doing so. The paper has been barely a year in existence, and it has had no less than four Government servants successively filling its editorial chair. True, as one of these gentleman informed me the other day, that, owing to the redundancy of matter furnished by its well paid staff of official contributors, the editor has hardly anything to do in the writing line himself; nevertheless he pockets Rs. 500 a month for the sinecure, and evidently thinks himself sufficiently compensated for his nominal responsibility, and for toadying to the local authorities. It is generally believed that Lieutenant Dodd's recommendation for the post has been raised that he sang in his letters last summer from Nynee Tal to the *Pioneer* of the Lieutenant Governor and his immediate chief, Mr. Court, Inspector General of Police.

As regards the personalities of the *Delhi Gazette*, allow me to commend to your attention an article on the subject in the *Mofussilite*, of the 23rd. Truly the *Delhi*, which pretends to so much "respectability," is a great sinner in this respect. We had thought that the old paper would have turned over a new leaf after Mr. Prichard re-joined it the other day, for nothing could have been more disgraceful to journalism than the personalities that were indulged in by the writers in it during his absence in England; but as yet no change is perceptible. The barrister-editor has sounded his own trumpet lustily enough, but has by no means given a better tone to his paper. Not very long ago there were no less than three actions for libel and defamation hanging over the head of the *Delhi*: I never heard why they were dropped by the injured and offended parties; but it has just had warning of a fourth, which is not likely to be so easily dropped, especially as a Civil Servant is *known* to be the author of the libellous matter; and, unless the Editor, or Printer, or Proprietor chooses to bear the whole brunt of the action, the public will certainly be treated to the novel sight of seeing a Magistrate and Collector—albeit a most popular man, an excellent writer, and a general favourite with the press in these parts—in the position of defendant at the bar of a Mofussil Court, or the High Court, charged with libelling and defaming, in a letter to the *Delhi* the whole body of Directors of a large and important mercantile association.

The editorial mystery of the *Mofussilite*, I think, ought to concern nobody not immediately connected with the paper. It may, or it may not have a proper recognized editor: it cannot be worse off in this respect than its contemporary at Allahabad. But personality is not one of its sins whatever the others might be. The greatest fault I have to find with it is its over-caution: it will gloss over the exposure of misdeeds in individuals, rather than mention names, or even indicate the offenders; and this, you will admit, is not quite the fearless conduct characteristic of a bold and independent editor. Nor is the *Mofussilite* a gossiping personalities, given to wearying the feelings of its readers with broad hints, subtle insinuations, or direct inuendoes, as is commonly the case with the Agra and Allahabad prints, whose dread of the law restrains them from a more open manifestation of their malicious intentions; yet, notwithstanding this, it has been accused by the *Delhi* of a very unfair attack on Captain Harward of the Agra arsenal, and threatened Captain Harward with an action for libel in the event of its refusing to retract the statement of its Agra correspondent, anent the discovery and seizure of arms lately made at Agra, and to apologise for having inserted it. Neither apology nor retractation has followed this intimation, and I cannot help thinking that Captain Harward, despite the barrister-editor so counsel at his elbow, has acted very foolishly in this matter. He has nothing but the special pleading of his own counsel in the *Delhi Gazette* to thank for comments on the "discovery," and its probable results, in other papers, for before that the circumstance was talked of has never written about. Captain Harward would seem to be particularly aggrieved by a certain passage in an Agra letter in the *Mofussilite*, and which I more particularly quote here to give you an insight into the general state of affairs with regard to the arming of the population, than for its bearing on the affairs of the Agra arsenal:—

"Captain Harward is now in arrest in his own quarters, awaiting the trial of a Court Martial. It was generally said that his case could have been disposed of without trial, when Moonshee Choga Lal produced before the Court of Inquiry letters said to be in the handwriting of the Captain, asking him (the Moonshee) to dispose of the arms under certain restrictions and conditions. I have not myself seen the letters, but this I know, that the Moonshee was imprisoned for a few days, and on the production of the letters liberated. When the Moonshee was set at large, many stories of a queer kind were circulated here relative to the Captain, but I refrain from reproducing them for obvious reasons. Mr. Colvin, Collector, Mr. Cadell, our Magistrate, and Colonel Fitzmayer, C.B., came down, and succeeded in bringing the matter to its present point. He has in consequence excited the ire of many in Agra, when, independently of the guilt or innocence of Captain Harward, he is entitled to much praise for his activity in the matter, and for proving thus far that a brisk trade is being carried on in the matter of fire-arms. It behoves the Government to watch the Agra Magazines with a more jealous eye than heretofore, and take sufficient precaution to prevent the recurrence of cases similar to the one now under discussion. The natives have no love for us. There is hardly a household in this city who has not in his possession, despite the Arms Act, rifles and matchlocks of some description or other."

No one for a moment believes that Captain Harward, a British officer belonging to a most distinguished arm of the service, would be guilty of so insane an act as to intentionally place the means for the destruction of his countrymen in the hands of their enemies: no one could for a moment jump to such a conclusion even under the most unfavourable view of the case; but that there is a vast deal to be condemned in the business, and that it is altogether a very serious offence with which Captain Harward stands charged, no one can equally be so unreasonable, or so blind to facts, as to deny. And that Captain Harward has by no means pursued a prudent, to say nothing of a wise, course in endeavouring to assert his innocence in a premature and intemperate letter to the *Delhi Gazette*, in which he used the slang of making the editor of the *Mofussilite* "eat humble pie," and accuses Mr. Pollock, the Magistrate of Agra, who made the seizure of arms, of manœuvring to influence the Anglo-Indian community by *exparte* statements, malignant insinuations, and gross libels! And this letter with copy of the one Captain Harward had addressed to the Printer of the *Mofussilite*, was published in the *Delhi Gazette* before the one to the Printer had time to appear in the Meerut journal. It is not a little to be wondered at that Mr. Prichard, Captain Harward's counsel, who has been laying down all sorts of journalistic and other laws since his return to Agra as a full fledged barrister, did not point out to his client, or observe himself in his editorial capacity, the gross impropriety of publishing in one journal a communication addressed to the public through exclusively for another, before the writer was in a position to know whether that other journal had published or rejected it. And I do believe that it was owing to this breach of good manners, and the attempt to establish innocence by a vulgar display of irritability, that not the slightest notice was taken by the *Mofussilite* of Captain Harward's threatening letter to its Printer. It now remains to be seen what the sequel of all this angry and disagreeable correspondence will be. If Captain Harward is no better advised on his approaching trial than he has hitherto been, he deserves to be pitied even in the interests of justice. One good, however, has already resulted from the whole affair, and that is the ordering the strictest enquiries to be made into the state of all its arsenals throughout India, and an inventory to be taken anew of all and every description of stores; but I am wickedly of opinion that such another discovery is not likely to be "blown" upon if ever made, as it is considered awkward and highly impolitic that the names of British officers should be publicly associated with such transactions as have just set the military against the civilians of Agra.

The coincidence is looked upon as not a little strange, that discovery of the most extensive official forgeries on record should be made in one quarter of our empire, while at the same time, that in another quarter in Oudh, the property of Government, should occur in another. Both discoveries show the utter rottenness of both our civil and military systems, which they are susceptible of. The Jessore business makes clearly manifest that, our Judges and Collectors and Commissioners may go on for years discharging their duties in the careless manner that all was going on right in their respective offices, and yet one day have their eyes opened to the fact, that all they had been doing, had been undone by their Omlah—that thousands of persons had been swindled out of their rights by the falsification of the records—and that their orders, rules, and decisions, can be perverted, and converted to any purpose, other than that intended at the pleasure of the Sheristadar and his myrmidons. Such, indeed, may naturally be expected to be the consequence wherever the officer looks to nothing more but a perfunctory routine performance of his duties, leaving the executive of the details of his work to his native subordinates. And the exception to this rule is very rare, indeed. The Bengalee has now, beyond all doubt, established his claim sometimes disputed, to being considered the most expert, as well as the most extensive, forger in India, when it is admitted that some of the tribe have successfully forged no less than 2,000 out of 34,000 "Taidads," and tampered with the remaining 32,000. And not only that, but also tampered with the "valuable records of the quinquennial settlement," and forged several judicial awards. This is quite enough to set thoughtful men—men who think as much, at least, about their official responsibilities as their monthly salaries—thinking seriously of how much they are at the mercy of their native officials—of what fearful wrongs must be perpetrated under the semblance of their authority—of how they should act to obviate the possibility of a recurrence of the Jessore and such like villainies in the future. This is, however, a matter in which the Supreme Government should move with an unmistakable earnestness, and hold every officer personally responsible, and punishable in his own officiality, for offences which, but for the absence of a closer supervision, and the want of a warmer interest in his own

A REVIEW OF SHIPBUILDING ON THE MERSEY IN 1865.

(From the Liverpool Albion)

It may not be uninteresting to the readers of *The Albion* to have laid before them, in a statistical form, the shipbuilding operations which have been going forward on the banks of the Mersey during the year which, in a few days, will close upon us, and before the publication of our next number. From the facts and figures which we give below, and which we have taken considerable pains to record as accurately as possible, it appears that shipbuilding at this port, although showing very satisfactory results, has, nevertheless, not kept pace with the activity which characterized the previous year, the comparative falling off being shown in the number of vessels sent off the stocks at the various building yards, which have not been equal in number to those launched in the course of the previous year, whilst there is, at the same time, a corresponding decrease in the tonnage, showing a marked feature in the returns. But a closer inspection of the official records reveals the fact that the declension is to be ascribed in a greater degree to the last half of the year than to the former; and when we look back upon the great impulse which was given, by the American war, to the building of vessels of a certain character, both in Liverpool and in other British ports, we scarcely need feel any surprise that the impetus extended to this branch of trade and commerce, by the conflict which raged across the Atlantic, should have received a sudden and sensible check, by the termination of hostilities on the western continent. To this fact, therefore, we think we may fairly ascribe a very considerable portion of the numerical falling off in the building of ships here, as compared with the year 1864; and whilst we do so, we must at the same time express our belief that these aggregate returns do not indicate any abatement in the progress of the steady and permanent interests of the port, which we must all desire to witness. A careful analysis of the details which follow, will indeed show that considerably more than one half of the vessels built during the year have been constructed for the purposes of purely legitimate commerce, whilst, on the other hand, it is scarcely reasonable to conclude that the majority of the remaining portion were built to meet the temporary and exceptional traffic to which we have already alluded. We therefore think that, as compared with the general trade of the country, and the shipping returns of the Mersey in other years in other ports of the kingdom, the shipbuilding on the banks of the Mersey during the year about to end, is more encouraging than otherwise, and proves that in this branch of our mercantile enterprise we are improving and extending our position rather than exhibiting anything of a retrograde character. The following statistics, as illustrating what has been done at the various building yards, and the several ships now in progress of construction, will not be without their interest at the present time.

We commence with the building yards on the Liverpool side of the river, and find that Messrs. Jones, Quiggin, and Co., whose establishment is at the extreme South end of the shore of the Mersey, in Sefton-street, have launched during the year the Curlew, (s.s.,) 409 tons burthen; the Snipe, 409 tons; the Bamboo, (steam yacht;) the Noor ei Huda, (s.s.) 421 tons; the Widgeon, (p.s.,) 449 tons; the Plover, (p.s.,) 469 tons; the Cairo, (p.s.,) 134 tons; the Vauxhall, (p.s.) 133 tons; the Liverpool, (p.s.,) 133 tons; the Soudan, (s.s.,) 108 tons; the Midland, (p.s.,) 1,622 tons; the Great Northern, (p.s.,) 1,622 tons,—the two last named vessels having been built, to run between Liverpool and Belfast, and Dublin, in connexion with the railways whose names they bear; the Camel (p.s.,) 188 tons; the European, (s.s.,) 1,684 tons; and the Venezuelan, (s.s.,) 1,683 tons; being a total of fifteen vessels launched by this firm during the year, and representing an aggregate of 9,363 tons burthen.

We next come to the building yard of Messrs. Holderness and Chilton, immediately adjoining the last named. This establishment, as is now generally known, is solely devoted to the construction of composite ships, upon the principle patented by Mr. Henry Jordon, their peculiar feature being, that the vessels is of iron, the longitudinal instead of vertical, with wooden diagonal planking, which, it is believed, renders a ship so built much stronger than the modern iron vessels. During the year the firm have launched the General Lee, 1,631 tons; the Eliza Walker, 132 tons; and the Jacques de Molay, 411 tons; being a total of 1,574 tons. The first named is engaged in the Australian and China trade; the Eliza Walker in the British and Foreign coasting trade, having made several rapid and successful passages; and the Jacques de Molay was built for the American lake trafic, where she is now trading. In addition to the above, the firm have now on the stocks another large ship of 1072 tons burthen, which is intended for the China trade. This vessel is in a forward state, and will be launched early in January.

From the building yard of Mr. W. C. Miller there have been launched during the year, a sailing vessel, named the Atahualpa, 493 tons; the Mersey, 494 tons; the Zadkiel, 494 tons; the S.S. Bolivar, 569 tons; and a schooner named the Lilibeo, 40 tons; being a total of 2,081 tons; besides a considerable number of barges, intended for the Indian rivers; and at the present time there are in course of construction four barges, besides a caisson for the entrance to the builder's new graving dock at Garston.

The eminent builders, Messrs. Thomas Vernon and Son have launched during the year several large East Indiamen and vessels intended for the Calcutta and China trade, including the Curtsetjee Furdonjee, 1,199 tons; the Krishna 966 tons; the Carnana, 592 tons; the Cormorant, 1,073 tons; the Runac, 593 tons; and the Nurbudda (s.s.,) 961 tons; being a total of 5,533 tons. We may here state that Messrs. Vernon have now just removed from their former establishment at the Brunswick Dock, to their splendid and capacious new building yard at Seacombe, where they have four vessels of large tonnage on the stocks, the first of which will, we understand, be launched early in January.

From the adjoining establishment of Messrs. R. and H. Evans, there have been launched the Cornelia, 584 tons, and the Garland, 609 tons, both for the India trade; and the Don Baltazar, 544 tons, and the Explorer, 749 tons, built for the West Coast trade; total, 2,486 tons. The firm have also on the stocks five other large vessels, two of which are to be launched during January, their tonnage being respectively 740 and 645 each. There are also three others on the stocks, all in frame, their tonnage being 740, 560, and 533.

Messrs. Potter and Co. have launched three vessels during the year, namely, the River Mersey, 501 tons; the Swan Bank, 479 tons; and the Zoanoni, a composite ship, 338 tons; showing a total of 1,014 tons. In addition to the vessels above named, they have also built a considerable number of barges; and a special feature in the business now carried on at this establishment, besides actual shipbuilding, is the construction of iron masts and yards. Attached to the establishment is an extensive forge, this department alone giving employment to a large number of artisans.

From the adjoining building yard of Messrs. Hart and Sinnot a large steamer named the Oriflamme, 1,369 tons burthen, and the Augustine (s.s.,) 712 tons, have also been sent off the stocks; being a total, 2,081 tons; and at the present time the firm have in course of construction a large sailing ship of 1,200 tons, now ready for launching, in addition to a screw steam ship of 800 tons, and they are immediately about to lay down the keel of another sailing ship of large size.

Messrs. Royden and Sons have built and launched during the year five vessels of large dimensions, namely, the Sarah Anderson, 609 tons, and the Don Enrique, 599 tons, both built for the West Coast trade; also the Sir Henry Lawrence, 1,200 tons; the Knight Companion, 1,421 tons, for the East India trade; and the Yumna (s.s.,) intended for the trade between Bombay and Bengal; giving a total during the year of 4,618 tons. In addition they have in course of construction two sailing ships, one 900 and the other 600 tons burthen, both of large fine form for advanced; and in the course of a few days they will lay down the keel of another vessel of between 1,200 and 1,300 tons.

Besides the above, a wooden schooner of 108 tons burthen, named the Twin Brothers, has been launched by Mr. Dawson; two schooners of 44 tons burthen each, built by Mr. Hamilton, in the Steam Tug Company's Yard; and Mr. Robinson, of the Duke's Dock, has launched a flat, of 52 tons burthen, called the Dasher.

Passing over to the Cheshire shore, we find that from the extensive works of Messrs. Laird Brothers, at Birkenhead, there have been launched during the year no less than twelve vessels of large dimensions chiefly paddle and screw steamers. These consist of the Penguin, (p.s.,) 1,050 tons; the Isabel, (p.s.,) 1,050 tons; the Ottawa, (s.s.,) 1,675 tons; the Queen, 3,250 tons, built for the National Steam Navigation Company, and now forming one of their fleet of steam ships between this port and New York; the Minerva, (s.s.,) 1,000 tons; the Pallas, (p.s.,) 240 tons; the Columbus, (p.s.,) 260 tons; the Maipu, a sailing ship of 593 tons; the Zaru, p.s., (wood) 450 tons; the Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 1,169 tons; the Hunscar, (p.s.,) 1,100 tons; and the Bellona, (p.s.,) 1,525 tons. These are all independent of H.M.S. Agincourt, which has also been launched, or rather floated, during the present year, and whose tonnage is 6,039 tons. The entire tonnage, therefore, exclusive of the Agincourt, is 13,157 tons; and the engine horse-power which has been constructed for the several vessels named (also exclusive of the Agincourt, which is 1,500 horse power) is 2,333 horse. Besides the vessels already launched during the year, the firm have in progress of construction, in various styles, nine vessels, whose aggregate tonnage is 11,000, whilst the engines making for them will amount in the whole to upwards of 2,000 horse-power.

From the Woodside Graving Dock Company's yard has been launched the Chusan, 817 tons; whilst Messrs. Clover and Co. have sent off the stocks in the course of the year the British Princess, 1,230 tons, and the British Monarch, 1,261 tons, both vessels having been built for the British Shipowners' Company; and in addition they have also launched another ship of 1,185 tons, named the Ganges, making altogether a tonnage of 3,676, which the firm have launched during the year. The firm have now on the stocks a large ship in full frame, and the keel of another laid down.

From Messrs. Andrew's new building yard at Seacombe splendid composite ship of 1,490 tons burthen, named the Riversdale, has also been launched, being the first which the firm have sent off the stocks. This vessel is built upon precisely the same principle as the celebrated Tubal Cain, and both as regards size and model may be regarded as a sister ship to the last named. She differs in construction from the composite ships built by Messrs. Holderness and Chilton, being of iron frames, being of iron vertical, with longitudinal wooden planking.

Messrs. Bowdler and Chaffers, whose building yard at Seacombe immediately adjoins that of Messrs. Andrews, have also launched, during the year, two vessels of large tonnage, two of them being sailing ships, three screw-steamers, and one a paddle steamer, namely, the Margaret Longton, 458 tons; Alfredo, 305 tons; the Jane Bacon, (s.s.,) 473 tons; the Kirklees, (s.s.,) 305 tons; the Swansea, (s.s.,) 254 tons; and the Agnes Jack, (p.s.,) 481 tons, making a total of 2,346 tons, and they have now on the stocks a large vessel ready for launching.

The above particulars show that the entire number of vessels of every character built and launched at the various building yards on both sides of the Mersey during the year amount to 73, representing an aggregate of 50,484 tons. Of this number 50 were built at the several yards on the Liverpool side of the river, their united tonnage being 28,970 tons, of which Messrs. Jones and Quiggin built 15 vessels, representing 9,863 tons. Both as regards the number of ships built, and the tonnage they represent, Messrs. Vernon are next in rotation, they having launched seven vessels, whose aggregate was 5,523 tons; whilst Messrs. Royden launched five vessels, representing 4,670 tons. On the Cheshire shore the number of vessels launched was twenty-three, with an aggregate of 21,514 tons, towards which the extensive works of Messrs. Laird Brothers contributed more than one-half of the whole, both as regards the number of vessels built by the firm and the tonnage they represent, independent of the Agincourt. The number of vessels built and launched by this firm during the year is twelve, their aggregate amounting to 13,157 tons. All the vessels named have been constructed of iron and steel, with the few exceptions we have named and which refer to the composite ships. The steel-built ships are in the two which have been constructed by Messrs. Jones and Quiggin, the rest of the builders confining themselves chiefly to iron. Of the entire number of 73 vessels launched during the year in the port, thirty-five were sailing vessels, nineteen paddle steamers and nineteen screw steamers.

The several builders on both sides of the river appear at the present time to have a considerable number of orders on hand, and on the Liverpool side of the river alone six vessels of large tonnage, which are now nearly completed, will be launched within a fortnight, whilst within the same period there will also be several ships sent off the stocks on the Cheshire shore of the Mersey.

BANKS.

AHMEDABAD BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.
Limited with unlimited liability.

CAPITAL TWENTY-SEVEN LACS OF RUPEES IN 9000 SHARES OF Rs. 300 EACH.

Board of Directors.

Shett Oomabhoy Huttising, of the firm of Shett Huttising Kessrising, Chairman.
Shett Bhugoobhoy Premchund, of the firm of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.
Shett Cheoolal Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund Sobhagchund.
Shett Muggoolal Hemchand, of the firm of Shett Jaichand Sobhagchand.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Branches.
BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto. for 6 Ditto. at 4 Ditto ditto.
Ditto. „ 12 Ditto. „ 5 Ditto ditto.

Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms, which may be arranged on application to the undersigned.

The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dhollera, at the current rates of exchange.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dhollera, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.

Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Memedabad by rail are also insured by this Company.

PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.

Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	.. ..	at 2s.	0d per Rupee.
4 do.	.. ..	at 1s.	11¾d.
3 do.	.. ..	1s.	11¾d
2 do.	.. ..	at	11¾d
1 do.	.. ..	at 1s.	11¾d.
On demand	.. ..	at 1s.	11¾d.

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for 1 per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 27th July 1854. Recognized by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 60,000,000 (£2,400,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CURRENT CAPITAL £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, ESQ. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, ESQ., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, ESQ., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FRANCIS, ESQ. (Messrs. Francis & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, ESQ. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.

Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	.....	2s.	1d.
4 do.	do.	...	2s. 0¼d.
3 do.	do.	...	2s. 0¾d.
2 do.	do.	...	2s. 0¾d.
1 month's	do.	...	2s. 0¾d.
Demand on Bank of England	...	1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland and Scotland	...	1s.	11¾d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... ... 5 „
„ „ 12 „ ... ... 6 „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a period less than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also Bonds, Coupons, &c., if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED)—*Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. REID, Esq., (Messrs. Reiger, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWANDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England.
The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co.

Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight		1s.	11¾d. per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand		1s.	10¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances, if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ ¼ „
„ 12 „ ½ „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £20		2s.	1d. per Rupee.
„	4 do.	.....	2s. 1d. „
„	3 do.	.....	2s. 1d. „
„	2 do.	.....	2s. 1d. „
„	1 do.	.....	2s. 1d. „
	On demand	.....	2s. 1d. „
On Scotland	do.	...	
On Ireland	do.	...	} 2s. 0¼d.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0¼d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 80,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ 3 „ 4 „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsar, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London ..... at 6 months' sight		2s.	1d. per rupee.
„	4 „	2s.	0¼d. „
„	3 „	2s.	0¼d. „
„	2 „	2s.	0¼d. „
„	1 „	2s.	0¼d. „
on Demand		2s.	0¼d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		2s.	0d. „

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11¼d. „

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 & per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice		3	per cent. per annum.
„	6 „	4	„ „
„	12 „	5	„ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bank of India, London, and China."
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. S. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, shares of Ten Pounds each.

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Bombay Local Committee.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Bruce, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, E q., Consaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Cooper, Esq., Kensington Square, Middlesex.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Beckes.
James B. Cumming, Esq. (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lyster, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Aden Schooles, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Bloomsbury.

Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to issue Circular Notes payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
„ 12 „ „ „ 6 „ „

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ „
Orders and Hoondees should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. F. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH.
With power to increase.

OFFICES No. 10—RAMPART ROW.

Board of Directors.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHULLEYBHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special agreement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charges of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

બોમબે ટ્રેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, (લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GULLABHOY PUNJEEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.

Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1865.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee,
Do. at 3 „ at 2s. 1¾d. „
Do. Demand ... } 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Scotland „ }
Do. Ireland „ }

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0¾d.
Drafts on Bombay at 10 days' sight—Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 on Scotland.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand ..... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ..... 4 „ „
Do. 6 ..... 5 „ „
Do. 12 ..... 6 „ „

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Drafts, Bills, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 30th January 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter. *Current Accounts.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.

Manager—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—T. C. STEWART, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England.
The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, *Calcutta*, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £20) ... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.

4 do.	... ...	at 2s.	1d. „
3 do.	... ...	at 2s.	1d. „
2 do.	... ...	at 2s.	1d. „
1 do.	... ...	at 2s.	1d. „
On Demand (Head Office)	... ...	at 2s.	0¾d. „

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent. Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 1st February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Ag